

Established February, 1848.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Meila

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

Kung Shih, (貢士), in one of its senses, has the same meaning as 進士. There are 24 督 of military tenures (屯田) in the Departments of 越雋 and 會理 in Sz Ch'uan.

The **Ku'ei**, (國匪), were certain rebels headed by a Hu Nan man who disturbed Sz Ch'uan a score or so of years ago.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next **ENGLISH MAIL** may be expected to arrive here, per P. & O. steamer **Brindley**, on or before the 18th inst. She brings London dates to 16th July. The next **AMERICAN MAIL** may be looked for here, per O. & O. str. **Oceanic**, on or about the 19th inst.

The delivery of the French Mail was begun at 7.50 this morning.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs Russell & Co.) that the Union Line steamer **Castello** left Singapore for this port yesterday, the 12th inst.

We are informed by the Superintendent of the P. & O. Company that the steamship **Brindley**, with the next English Mail, left Singapore yesterday, at 5 p.m.

COLONEL Papillon, R. E., was a passenger by the **Urtis**, arrived last evening, from the Straits, where he has been on the usual tour of inspection.

This land lot known as **Sands' slip** has been sold, on behalf of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, for \$90,000. The slip, as previously intimated, will be removed to Kowloon.

"This attempt," says a Home authority, "to alter the meaning of the word 'noble' in the recent Bond Or case was absurd. It is a word constantly found in Turf parlance, and to 'noble' a horse means to prevent him by foul means from winning a race." The word, we may add, is well known in newspaper life.

In reference to the rumoured loss of the British barge **Lota**, which appeared in our last night's issue, our attention has been called to the shipping report, that the steamship **Esmeralda** had passed the **Lota** on the 3rd inst., off Cape of Good Hope, all well. The **Cape of Good Hope** being close to Swatow, and as at this time of year the wind is light or unfavourable for coming South, the **Lota** may yet be some days before she turns up. All concerned will, however, be glad to hear of her safety.

The following appointments appear in tonight's **Gazette**—

The Governor has been pleased to appoint provisionally, and until Her Majesty's pleasure may be signified, Mr. Emanuel Raphael, B.A., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, vice the Honorable J. M. Prie, absent on leave.

The Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. James Dyer Ball to be a Deputy Sheriff, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1873.

The Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, Mr. Hung Kan-ning to be Clerk in the Government Marine Surveyor's Office.

Tan S. S. Darlington, 1,292 tons, Captain Hogg, which we have before described, arrived in harbour to-day. The vessel, the property of Messrs Milburn & Sons, London, is the latest addition to Messrs Milburn & Sons' coasting fleet. She is fitted up with all the latest improvements and conveniences for the trade in which she will be engaged here. Her Commander, Captain James Hogg, was formerly well known here as in charge of the steamship **Thinking**. The following is the report of the **Darlington**, which does her credit—

Left the Port 24th June 1881 at 6 p.m. Arrived at Fort Said 11th July at 2 a.m. Left Suez 16th July at 10.30 a.m. Arrived at Singapore 6th August at noon. Left Singapore 7th August at 6 a.m. Arrived at Hongkong 12th August at 10 a.m. In all 44 days under steam.

We (Straits Times) are glad to learn that, despite the unfavourable view in which the "horo-detecting" apparatus was received by the Singapore public, and regarding which our readers will doubtless recollect a lively discussion in these columns some twelve months or more ago, a chemical invention for the coating of ship bottoms and ironwork exposed to immersion in sea water by the same gentleman, Dr. Denney, is likely to prove a success, which will amply atone for any previous failures. Enthusiastic believers in its suitability for the end designed predict that the lucky inventor will realize a fortune rarely heard of in Singapore. In any case the opinion of experts who should know what they are talking about is extremely favourable.

The Recorder of Rangoon has stated it as his opinion that the practice of the Chetives in Rangoon taking equitable mortgages of immovable property instead of registered mortgages deprived the Government of at least two lakhs of rupees of stamp revenue in a year. He also remarked on the reluctance of these men to produce their title deeds when they filed their plaints, and in two Chetive cases in which the deed had not been filed he refused to pass an order, declaring the property mortgageable to be sold in execution of decrees.—**Straits Times**.

We give the following from Lloyd's, Matheson & Co.'s report, of date July 7th—

The failure of interest has, of course, been the first arrival of the New Season's **Handkerchiefs**, the **Glen** with the first cargo getting into dock in the afternoon of the 9th inst. 400 samples being offered the same day, but only one or two sales made as yet. For fair quality and 1s. 7d. for the best. The **Handkerchiefs** of the New Season, the bulk of the cargo had been shown, and a fair business commenced from 1s. to 1s. 4d. per lb. for

fair to medium grades, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. for good medium qualities, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. for a few fine Kinghams and Kinghams, and 1s. 8d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. for the best Onifas. Opening rates, quality considered, were higher than last year, the finer grades realising comparatively the fullest prices. The country trade responding but slowly, the market has since been very dull, and public sales being held daily, a considerable decline from opening rates has been established on the lower and medium qualities, the latter business showing quite 2d. per lb. reduction from first sales, fine qualities, which are not in over-supply, showing no change. The **London Castle** arrived this morning, but only a few sales are reported in fine qualities from 1s. 8d. to 2s. in Old Season's Congress the principal business has been in red leaf Congress from 8d. to 8d. per lb., of which some quantity has changed hands at about 3d. per lb. decline for the month.

The **London & China Express** of the 8th July has the following warning—

The practice of exporting a spurious article, manufactured in Germany, under the name of Portland cement, has, we find, considerably increased to all parts of the Far East, and the purchasers who are deceived by the imitation marks only find out when the buildings constructed out of the apparent saving in the first cost have been 'dearly' purchased by the depreciated value of their buildings put up with this concoction. Hong Kong is the great mart for this species of adulterated goods. Some of the exports go on as far as to Bombay, the case of 'Portland cement' is a difficult thing to proceed against these wholesale swindlers, but we call attention to the system, in order to put purchasers on their guard.

The **Melbourne Argus**, (July 7th) remarks—

His Excellency's remarks at the banquet given in honour of the Prince's visit to Sandhurst were well calculated to arrest the attention of their Royal Highnesses, and to remind them indirectly of the service which, even at an early age, they may render to the Empire. His Excellency said that "it was a source of sincere satisfaction to him to be able to-day to bring into this city the two sons of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, so that they might see and learn by personal experience the sentiments of loyalty entertained by the colony to their Royal grandfather and to the institutions of the old country." His Excellency also rejoiced that their Royal Highnesses "should have had the opportunity of seeing the marvellous wealth of the Victorian goldfields, and forming some idea of the extent and character of the workings. What they had seen would impress them with the importance of this great colony." It is in spreading the knowledge at home of these two things that the Prince and the affectionate loyalty which colonists feel towards the institutions of the Empire—that the Prince may do lasting good to the nation of which one of them will some day be the head.

INQUESTS.

The adjourned inquest on the body of **Tsang Ahueing**, a Chinese male adult, who met his death by falling from the 'ween decks of a vessel in harbour, was again resumed to-day at the Magistrate's, before the Coroner, H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., and a Jury consisting of Messrs C. R. Hurley, J. S. Moses, and T. J. Gutierrez.

Chang Atang, coolie, said that one day last week he was working on board an European vessel (the **Pan Jones**) lying off Wanchai. The deceased was also working there. The day was dark and rainy, and the deceased who was walking to and fro on the 'ween deck stepped into the hold. Witness would not say whether the deceased was alone or not. He raised an alarm, and the captain and officers came to the spot. Witness and others went down and picked up the deceased, who complained of pain. He had fallen about twenty feet. Deceased was taken back to the coolie house.

Inspector Matheson said that yesterday he went on board the **Pan Jones**, American ship, and the officers pointed out to him where the deceased fell. It was rather dark, as there were no ports near. Witness could not say how the hatch had been left open.

The Coroner thought it would be better to have some of the officers of the ship to speak to the occurrence. These were sent for, and the Court went on with the second inquest, finished it, and then adjourned for a short time to allow of the officers coming to the Court.

After resuming **Edward Nilson**, second officer of the **Pan Jones**, said he remembered the accident. At that time witness was standing on a plank sloping towards the lower hold superintending the working of the ship's crew, who were discharging oil. While witness stood on the plank he felt the plank rebound as if something had fallen on it. He heard the coolies call out and suspected that some one had fallen. He went down into the hold to see about the matter and found at the bottom a Chinaman who had fallen down. When carried up on deck most of those present did not think the man much hurt, but witness felt a small lump on his back. He was sent ashore on the ship's sampan. Hatches were never put on in the 'ween decks when discharging cargo.

H. M. S. Lyster, Commander **Haythorpe**, R.N., arrived to-day from Shanghai. His ward bound old **Cape**. She reports, strong S.W. monsoon at first, lately very light with smooth sea. Spoke the **S. S. Straton**.

LAW NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
(Before the Full Court.)
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.—Monday, 15th August.—10 a.m.—Suit No. 24, **Yau Sz Ching**.—Judgment.

(Before the Hon. Francis Snowden, Acting Chief Justice.)
IN PROBATE.—In the goods of **Foong Ching**, deceased.—Petition of **Foong Chi**, for Letters of Administration.

Police Intelligence.
(Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.)
Saturday, August 13.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.
Leung Ahai was charged as above. **Marcus Pohn** said he was a ship carpenter, residing in the German Tavern. On going to his tool chest yesterday he missed some tools. He afterwards found the tools on defendant's stall.

Defendant stated that he bought the hammer, but was fined \$2 or seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Henry Koon, admitted being drunk and incapable, and was fined twenty-five cents, or one day's imprisonment.

P. C. 560 said he saw the defendant **Ko Ahui**, and four others, gambling with dice. He caught them, and brought them to court. He said he was innocent, but notwithstanding this protestation was sent seven days to goal with hard labour.

Li Afai was convicted on the evidence of **P. C. 280** of playing at **Kanlon** along with others near the Harbour Office, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Salomon Kaima, and **John Bantista**, admitted the above offence, and were each fined 50 cents or five days in goal with hard labour.

THROWING RUBBISH INTO THE HARBOUR.
Three Chinamen were convicted of throwing rubbish into the harbour, and each fined \$1, or four days' imprisonment with hard labour.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., Police Magistrate.)

Wu Ahong, an informer, was charged with kicking a woman in the abdomen, while she was in an advanced state of pregnancy. The case was before the Court in a preliminary stage yesterday. Mr. Sharp, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, said he saw the woman on the 27th of last month. He examined the woman, who was pregnant at the time. On the right side of the abdomen there was a bruise hardly so large as the palm of the hand. The skin was not broken. There were also bruises on the right forearm, on the leg, and above the ankle. The woman was nearly eight months gone with child. The bruises were such as would take a day or two to come to the surface. It would not require any great violence to produce the bruises. It was impossible that she could have been spitting blood since the assault. The doctor examined the woman at the request of the Magistrate as to the state of her lungs, and declared them to be perfectly sound. The coughing she was indulging in was made for effect.

Lun Yung Chiu said he was a neighbour of the complainant. On the 23rd of July he saw defendant kicking the complainant, who was lying on the ground. This witness gave a pantomimic representation of how **Lun Yung** was lying and how the prisoner kicked him.

Mr. Sharp said that his case; he did not think it was necessary to postpone the matter for further evidence.

The prisoner made a statement in defence, denying the assault.

The Magistrate said, first it looked like a very serious case, but it had turned out differently. The woman had tried to make too much of the injuries inflicted upon her, and he had found that her evidence was not thoroughly reliable. He was inclined to think the case would be settled by simply fining the prisoner \$10; in default three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour; and to be bound over in the sum of \$50, in two sureties, to keep the peace for six months.

China.

AMOY.
(Gazette.)
Mons. Le Comte de Pourtales, French Consul at Foochow and Minde. La Comtesse de Pourtales arrived per **Kwangtung** to-day from Foochow. Her husband, **H. M. S. Lyster**, Commander **Haythorpe**, R.N., arrived to-day from Shanghai. His ward bound old **Cape**. She reports, strong S.W. monsoon at first, lately very light with smooth sea. Spoke the **S. S. Straton**.

Singapore.

(Straits Times.)
The prevalence of a distemper among cattle is again causing great inconvenience, both here and at Malacca. We hear from that settlement that the buffaloes have been dying in such numbers as to entirely paralyze the paddy planting industry, and that, in consequence, comparatively little or no paddy has been planted this season. By the Malay. Though paddy is Malacca is usually planted only in small holdings, yet their combined production makes annually a large aggregate, whence the greater number of natives derive the bulk of their rice supplies. Here in Singapore a disease has attacked millions of cows, the consequence being a scarcity of food, and many of the milkmen have been compelled to suspend supplies altogether.

Since their arrival here the European constables who recently joined the Police Force have generally borne a fair character for discipline and strict attention to duty, but this has been somewhat marred during the week by the misconduct of two of their number under the influence of drink, who have had to be sentenced to imprisonment.

"I say, old lady," said a man on a country road the other day, "did you see a bicycle pass here just now?" "No, I didn't see no kind of a bicycle, but just now I saw a woman wheeling a basket away with a man. You know better than I. I wouldn't tell I hadn't seen it myself."

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

LONDON TELEGRAMS.

London, July 18.—Messrs **Robichaud and Baring** have issued a prospectus of **Bouquet Central Railway Company**, Limited, capital one million sterling.

July 19.—Oxford won the University Cricket Match by 138 runs. This result was most unexpected, as Cambridge were the favourites.

The Queen's prize at Wimbledon has been won by **Private Beck**, 3rd Devon Volunteers, with a score of eighty-six.

July 21.—The postponed clauses of the Irish land bill have passed the Commons in committee. The Home Rule members have offered no opposition to Mr. Gladstone's selection of Land Commissioners, although the extreme Home Rulers strongly oppose the same.

Subscriptions to the Bengal Central Railway are coming in to an enormous extent. It is stated that the Italian Government is preparing a memorial to the Great Powers proposing a solution of the monetary problem.

Bank Shares—
Oriental Bank Corporation, £21/10.
Chartered Bank, £24.
Colonial Bank, £24.

July 22.—According to the draft of a treaty with the Boers, the whole of the Transvaal is virtually retroceded. The British claims on the Boers amount to £500,000. The Transvaal Volksraad is expected to be elected immediately.

Mr. Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons said that Lord Dufferin had been instructed to intercede for **Midhat Pasha**.

An influential movement is on foot for a public banquet to the Cabinet as an expression of gratitude to the Liberals for the triumph attending their policy of government.

July 23.—In the case of **Clarke versus Bradlaugh**, a verdict has been given for plaintiff.

A Ceylon Government loan for £570,000 has been issued for the construction of railways.

A great storm has taken place in the Shetland Islands, in which seventy fishermen were drowned and eleven fishing boats lost.

July 25.—Latest advices from Natal state that a hitch had occurred in the negotiations at Pretoria, the British Commissioners refusing to recognize Mr. Buryokos, the Boers' nominee for carrying out the financial arrangements.

The Dutch jury in the trial of the six alleged murderers of **Paymaster Elliott** at the Cape, who were believed to be on the track of a new conspiracy against the Emperor's life, it is feared that he must have met with a similar fate to that of another police-agent who was recently found murdered.

Wilhelm Marx, of Berlin, a Socialist agent, who is known to have been actively engaged in the distribution of **Herr Most's** journal, the **Freiheit**, has been arrested at Vienna, together with a man employed by him as an assistant. A meeting of students, which was to have been held at Vienna this week, has been forbidden by the authorities.

A constable has been shot dead at **Loughrea, Ireland**.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that there was no truth in the report which had reached London that the Russian General **Kuchan**. The delimitation of the frontier between Russia and Persia, he said, would require several months.

July 27.—In accordance with the advice of his doctor, Mr. Gladstone has declined to be present at the proposed public banquet to the Cabinet.

Neither the shippers nor the consignees of infernal machines have yet been discovered.

The American press urge a strict enquiry into the matter and severe punishment of the guilty parties.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

Algiers, July 19.—The tribal disturbances in Algeria and Tunisia are assuming serious dimensions, the large towns are being threatened by the insurgents. It is reported that the Russian General **Kuchan** in Algeria is about to organize an expeditionary force. The force at Constantine is to march through Tunisian territory from West to East.

Tunis, July 20.—A wholesale desertion is taking place in the Tunisian army.

New York, July 25.—President **Garfield** has had a temporary relapse.

July 24.—President **Garfield** has had an incision made in his back to facilitate the discharge of pus, and is now reported much better.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.
Calcutta, July 19.—A dreadful row took place to-day at the town hall between the constables of the reserve force and the constables of the regular force, the former using sticks, the latter rulers, chairs, movable chairs, and all the furniture of the hall. Four clerks had to be sent to the hospital. The fight lasted half an hour. It is supposed that the cause was a constable having slipped a Brahmin for an offence against the regulations. Unable to obtain further information the Deputy Commissioner of Police peremptorily ordered the newspaper reporters off. Thousands of Census returns totally destroyed, which will lead to a heavy outlay for a renewed Census.

Alibababad, July 23.—The latest Kandahar news is that **Ayub Khan** has reached Naazad, 30 miles west of the Helmand. **Hyder Khan** is at Kelahiz, on the Helmand, with the American force in strength, and is expected to attack **Ayub**. **Smile**, July 27.—There is a report from Kandahar that **Ayub's** army has succeeded in crossing the Helmand below **Girah**, marching towards **Kandahar**, via **Bandi Taimur**, on the Argandah.

Bombay, July 25.—An action was fought yesterday between the forces of the Amir and the British. One of the Amir's regiments over to **Ayub's** side. The rest of the Amir's troops then dispersed with the loss of their guns and baggage.

(London & China Express, July 8.)

President **Garfield's** condition continues favorable. The inference is that no action will be taken in the case of the prisoner **Guiteau** until the result of the President's wounds has been finally ascertained. They have obtained from **Frederick Stewart** a detailed history of the crime from its first inception to the present time. The Government Attorney gives his opinion that the act was a cold-blooded premeditated attempt at murder, made by a man who knew what he was doing and the consequences of his act.

President **Garfield** continues to improve, the latest bulletin justifying a hope that no unfavorable change will take place. At a late hour of the day the President's condition was reported as satisfactory.

with the President were adopted. In five minutes forty thousand dollars were subscribed towards a fund for Mrs. **Garfield** and the President's children. The intention is to make the fund \$200,000 dollars.

Latest Mail Advice.—**Yokohama** (via San Fran.) May 25, Sunday 22, Foochow 20, Hongkong 26. The P. & O. mail, with the advices dated as above from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered via Brindley, on the 6th inst., its due date. The Japan advices were received, via San Francisco, on the 4th inst. The next inward mail, ex **Messageries** steamer **Peloo**, was despatched from Naples on the 6th inst., and will reach London this evening, three days in advance of its due date.

The monthly report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge contains several references to the Far East. **Bishop Scott** (for North China) informed the Society, by a letter to the Secretary, accompanied by a printed statement, that he was about to establish a small and independent Mission College at **Chetoo**, for the training of young Englishmen as missionaries in his diocese. The Society have granted a donation of £50 in aid of the project. In response to an appeal from the Bishop of the Singapore diocese the Society have granted, from the fund at their disposal, a grant of £100 to defray the cost of a theological student, a sum of £50, special grant of £20 has been made towards the maintenance of a Chinese student who is acting as a Christian missionary at **Honolulu**.

The Social and Intellectual Life of the Far East, the title of a lecture to be delivered by **C. F. M. F. G. S.**, &c., at **Langham Hall**, on the 20th inst., in which the lecturer will speak on the neglect of the study of the life of other nations, and the sacrifice, therefore, of important interests, including and mediating Eastern affairs, and the importance of the East with the ordinary received notions of it, and also with the existing state of life here, at home and abroad.

A telegram was received at **Stockholm**, June 29, from **Sir Shirkirkoff**, at **Irskutsk**, stating that his steamer, the **Nordenskiöld**, now lying at **Göteborg**, will be immediately fitted out, and will leave on the 14th or 15th inst. at the latest to assist the **Oscar Dickson**, steamship, and the **Nordland**. Messrs James Dickson and Co. have received a telegram from **Tobolsk** announcing the arrival there of a party of the crew of the **Oscar Dickson**. They left the vessel on the 23rd April, at which time all was well on board.

We hear that the **Yokohama Specie Bank** contemplate opening a branch office in London, but the date is not yet definitely fixed. Mr. **Shoemakers** will be the agent. The bank has been established in **Yokohama** for about two years.

The **Deutsche Dampfschiff's** **Rhederei** (German Steamship Company) appears to be doing very well. Its shares are quoted to-day 159. The company has been actively engaged in the distribution of **Herr Most's** journal, the **Freiheit**, has been arrested at Vienna, together with a man employed by him as an assistant. A meeting of students, which was to have been held at Vienna this week, has been forbidden by the authorities.

A party of Americans, travelling from **Paso del Norte** to **Chihuahua**, came, at the **Sand Hills**, about forty miles south of **El Paso**, upon the bodies of thirteen Americans. They had formed a portion of the surveying party of the Mexican Central Railway. They originally numbered thirty, under the command of **Locating Engineer C. C. Upham**. The discoverers immediately returned to **El Paso**, from which place a strong detachment of troops was sent to ascertain the particulars. It is supposed that the men were killed by the remnants of the **Victorias**, an Apache band, under **Nam**, the **Victorias** war chief. **Nam** and about thirty renegade Apaches are the last of this once powerful tribe. The remains were taken from **Brighton**, where **Lady Melhurst** died, and interred in the family vault at **Sir Walter Melhurst's** among the mourners. Her ladyship was forty-five years of age. We feel sure this announcement will be received with regret by many friends in China.

A great scandal has been the topic of conversation in political and Press circles in America. Some slight mention having existed with reference to Mr. **Platt's** relations with a lady staying in the **Delaval Hotel**—a well-known house in **Albany**, patronized by many of the Legislators, now engaged there in the Senatorial contest—a dozen of the Senators hostile to Mr. **Platt's** re-election secured the services of a negro porter as a spy upon his movements. Having obtained the desired information they assembled during the night, and when Mr. **Platt** came out at a very early hour of the morning he had to run the gauntlet of the jeers of the unscrupulous watchers. The scandal was so public that Mr. **Platt's** supporters could no longer sustain him, and the voting showed so great a falling off that Mr. **Platt** retired from the Senatorial contest.

The examiner is trying to explain to the fat-headed listeners the character of a miracle. He asks a scholar, "What is a miracle?" "I don't know, sir." "It—all at once—the sun appeared in the heavens at night, what would you say it was?" "The moon." "But if you were told it was the sun, what would you say?" "I'd say it was a lie." "Now, I never lie. Suppose I told you it was the sun?" The scholar, after a moment's deep reflection, bobbed his head, and said, "Please, sir, I'd say you were drunk."

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian poet, is writing a new book of poems. We have the contract for printing it, and have ordered 700 lbs. of lower-case "j's" for an emergency. One of the poem reads—
Meet me by my midnight, my dear,
Of the night you need have no fear,
You may think this is a very witty jest,
But trust Bjornstjerne Bjornson, my dear,
Whenever I say this to you I mean it.

Tank's prize puzzle on the Derby week was to place the first, second and third horses in the Derby. As these tips had to be sent in on the Friday before the race, the office of **Truth**, by the first post on the morning of the race they had consequently to be posted on Thursday, six days before. It is somewhat surprising to find that upwards of 200 out of 1,200 competitors were successful in spotting the American horse, **Ingoult**, as the winner. If these competitors had been asked to give their opinions and invested only a sovereign each on their selection, they must have won something like £2,000. Out of the remaining 1,000 competitors very many succeeded in placing **Percepsie** second, but did not make **Ingoult** all the first place. There are, however, very few who have been right in their selection.

Town Moor for third horse, who was wrong in the first and second, will not get an angle person out of the 1,200 who were right in placing the three first horses in the race.

In the House of Commons on the 4th inst. Mr. **Forster** put a question to the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the absence of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether considering the influx of Chinese into New South Wales, H. M. Government intended to make arrangements with the Government of China with the view of modifying the restrictions which stood in the way of the Colonial Legislatures. Mr. **Cropper** also asked that, before considering the expediency of making any change in the treaty arrangements with China, they should ascertain the number of Chinese who had annually emigrated to the Australian Colonies during the last decade, and whether, judging from experience, there was any reason to suppose that they would emigrate in such numbers as to prove injurious to the colonies. Sir **O. Dilke** and **H. M. Government** had no present intention of opening negotiations with the Chinese Government

on the subject; and that if it were so intended they should take care that statistics were prepared. As to the second branch of the question, it was rather for the colonists than for Her Majesty's Government to form an opinion.

A whole host of persons out for a picnic party of some kind at **Warrenburg** (Missouri), and were poisoned with the acid. Eight of them are dead, and one hundred others are in a critical condition. The Japan advices were received, via San Francisco, on the 4th inst. The next inward mail, ex **Messageries** steamer **Peloo**, was despatched from Naples on the 6th inst., and will reach London this evening, three days in advance of its due date.

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THE FORTY-SECOND BIRTHDAY.

With frosts of silver in her hair
Discouraged by close inspection's art,
But none—thou art—quite all life's care,
Yet fallen on the heart;
With scarce a line on cheek or brow
To tell the Great Destroyer's march,
And childhood's frankness, ripened now,
Beneath the cytherean arch;
Still every year the dower grows,
From what the earlier seasons knew—
So to my darling, loved as known,
Comes ripening forty-two.

"So old!" she says, and shakes abroad
Her wondrous wealth of dark-brown curls,
That o'er her sweet brow wave and nod
Luxuriant life's girls.
"So old!" I cannot quite believe
That all those summer days have flown,
Or wintry winds, those frosts to weave,
Been round me making moon!
So old! Ah, God, if you are old,
My darling, what art thou, who speak,
Who never twenty years had told
—Ere life's first kiss was cheek?

No! no! not old! Life's bubbling wine
Of youth, indeed, may sparkle less,
Than in those years, long since begun,
That knew her fond career;
But let us trust that quietude
Of that most worthy ripened thought,
Because through thousand tears and pains,
By long experience wrought—
That afternoon may be seen
As ever summer's morning were,
When we have learned their hours to meet
—Smile boldness or despair.

So, forty-two or twenty-one—
What matter, if the heart be young
And loving words, long since begun,
Yet linger on the tongue!
There are who die as summer dust,
And keep life's early glow;
Till age's long shadowed night appears,
And heaven in raptur'd sight appears,
Defying fate's and fortune's thrall,
And victors o'er the years!

So may it be for her who hears!
So may it be for him who speaks!
No matter what those various years
May write upon our cheeks!
"It is not all of life to live,
It is not all of death to die,"
Said one of old, most fit to give
—A sage counsel and high!

Remembering thus, who dares to say
That we may not return to noon,
And every year that glides away
—Confer life's noblest boon!
What if in God's eternal plan,
It should be written down, indeed,
Too blindly for the eye of man
In his hand and to read!
That what seems age, and child decay,
Is but the veriest straggled truth,
The treading of an unknown way
To blest eternal youth?

Then forty-two and twenty-one—
Would he more bold and welcome far,
As nearer to that Central Sun
In which all blessings are!
May this not be so? Who can tell?
Nay, who has any need to know
Before the last and warning bell
Shall ring for him who would be old
And given so much of earthly bliss
May well receive our childlike trust
In questions like this.
In God's Good Time—may, let the phrase
Spring forth like a bird's song and heart—
Begin, increase, and our days,
—Grow weary and depart.

—Morpheus Magazine.

RUPERTINO'S PANORAMA.

"Our first view" leaving New York
harbour. This is a beautiful picture. See
the mighty vessel, spreading her snowy
wings to the gale, glide through the water
like a thing of life. There is nothing to
hinder her, and nothing in that fact to
make a fuss about. But the water was
to glide through her, it would be time for
reflection on the brevity of one's life in
insurance policy. The noble ship is freighted
with precious human souls, bright hopes,
happy anticipations, hides, salt meat, and
high wines.

This is a view of the Bourse in Paris, a
fine institution to the Burlington Board of
Trade. The man in the background, trying
to hang himself on a lamp-post, is a mem-
ber of the Bourse. He has just been
brought down. He has been operating in the
Bourse, and you will see how they usually
operate in a corn at the Exchange.

This is a view in Egypt. The great city
of Cairo. It is named after Cairo, Illinois.
Cairo is on the river Nile. Cairo never
struck it that we know of, but we know
that Cairo son Nile. We do not know,
history does not tell us, what there was so
important in the event, but we know it is
commemorated by monuments erected all
over America. You can go into a cemetery
in the United States without seeing one of
more monuments erected to the memory of
Cairo C. Nile. He was probably the in-
ventor of a cooking-stove, as some reference
is usually made to the kitchen fire.

This is a view of the Seine. This is the
favourite place for the Parisians to shuffle
off their mortal coil. The volatile French-
man gets himself full of *clou* (you know
what that is) and jumps off one of these
arched bridges, the Pont Neuf or the Pont
de Jena, down by the Shong de Mar. The
zhong darsny, which is French for river
police, fishes the victim out of the water,
pronounces him officially insane, his prop-
erty is confiscated, and his insurance policy
declared void, so as to spoil his wife's
chances of marrying again. Such is the
grasp of an iron despotism upon the
wretched slaves of down-trodden Europe.
(Applause.)

Here is a view in London of the old
Buckingham Palace. This is an exterior
view. Inside there are several keno banks,
some chuck-a-luck tables and a few banks,
and the nobility are in there bucking the
tiger. King Richard came out of that
place once, and he was a run of bad
luck. He remarked to a friend, "So much
for bucking 'em." The quotation has passed
into history.

A panoramic view of Scotland. The
gentleman in the peculiar position in the
foreground is scratching his back against
a mile post and remarking, "God bless the
old Duke of Argyll. The children in
Scotland are taught that the Duke of Ar-
gyll made the world. This is an error."
We stand among the antiquities of Rome—
Rome that stood on her seven hills. Like
James Robinson in his famous *barbaric*
barbaric ark. This is Trajan's Column.
The *barbaric* column. This is the Arch of
Titus. When he put up that arch he was
Titus a brick. This is the place where the
Roman mobs used to collect and the police
were *form*. Here is the Colosseum. There
is the bloody hand of the arena; there is
the spot where the dying gladiator
—"I we before me the dying gladiator
Some calm and temperate Roman
might have had the soundless lies in
his teeth. The Romans were very de-
praved, wicked people, and the entire civil-

ized world yet suffers from the effects of
their malicious iniquity. They invented
the Latin grammar, Nepos, Cicero, and
Virgil, and handed upon the boys of every
age a language containing ten times as
many words, and twenty exceptions to
every rule. This is a statue of a noble
Roman, Julius Caesar. He was named
after the Fourth of July and President
Grant.

We stand in Greece. "The Isles of
Greece! The Isles of Greece!" Probably
the poet referred to those Greece. The
Greeks were an ancient people. They wrote
their letters in cipher, and schoolboys of
to-day fight for hours over their letters.
Here are the ruins of the temple of Jupiter
Olympian, erected to him by the ancient
Greeks, thus proving that the Irish nation
sprang from these ancient heroes. Here is
an ancient theatre. It is closed now for re-
pairs; it has been closed for a few thousand
years, and the actors have gone off to their
summer resort, at Hades on the Styx.

Behold buried Pompeii. The city was
entombed in an eruption that hadn't been
equalled since Job got well. The gentleman
in a military position at the gate, dressed in
specimen of anatomy, but was a brave sol-
dier, who was covered up with ashes before
he could run. He would have been 1,795
years old to-morrow if he had run and kept
on living. It appears, however, that he is
dead. The fact is not substantiated by any
direct evidence, as no witnesses can be
found who saw him die, and his will, there-
fore, has not been probated. But it is
generally believed that he is dead. Weep
not for him, friends. He was a heathen,
and has gone to a place where he is prob-
ably used to veterans by this time.

This building, the venerable pile that
rises before you, is 27,000 years old. It
originally cost \$850, and took ten men
nearly all summer to build it. It was
valued at nearly 4,000 years ago, but
received no later repairs. The right is
the right as you enter the hall on the first
floor, in the *Torture Room*. It is called
the *Torture Room*, and is where
people go and mortgage their farms and
houses for taxes. The room opposite is the
County Inmate Asylum. The juries are
confining there while on duty, and the local
debating societies also meet there. This
court-house was built many ages before
Burlington was settled. The massive walls
are engraved with the names of eminent
men who have served on the juries. A
grim and imposing antiquity crowns us
as we enter the Judgment Hall up stairs.

The benches and desks are made of wood
taken from the decks of the ark. The
tobacco quids in the corners were piled
there so long ago that people had not begun
to remember anything. The wood-box is a
pre-Adamic creation. It is modelled after
the model of the ark. The only man living
who knows anything about the early history
of the court-house is dead.—*Hank Eye*.

JAPANESE JOTTINGS.

We are only about sixteen miles by rail
from the Western capital, Tokio, or, as
some inventors of the *Hunterian* system
call it, *Yokohama*, *Yokohama*, &c.
(I could never get beyond this, but in full
it looks like the old Chinese "Tow-row-
row" in Russian). This is quite near
enough for me, however. Though my
lines have not, it may be, always fallen
in pleasant places, yet I have never had
to glide through the dreary lot of the
unhappy beings sent, for their sins, to
Tokyo. The gloomy influence of the place
phases what Artemus Ward called the
"brand of Kane" on each resident, and
your globe-trotter, or stranger, or soldier
her in the land, shall recognize the status
of each of the foreign inhabitants of the
city, by the following simple instructions.

The four great castes in Tokyo are
diplomats, professors, missionaries, and
others. You meet a man, and though a
stranger, you can recognize the larger
Hindu caste. If a diplomat, he sees you,
as one notices other objects en route, no
more: speak of him, however, with bated
breath, for we are not here to-day under
the shadow of his broad eagle's feathers.
Professors, employed in that fact to make
to glide through the dreary lot of the
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your globe-trotter, or stranger, or soldier
her in the land, shall recognize the status
of each of the foreign inhabitants of the
city, by the following simple instructions.

In common with the foreign representa-
tives, the native ministers, councillors,
distinguished foreign guests, *et cetera*,
distinguished for a strictly official ceremony,
your humble correspondent attended the
inauguration of the Exhibition on the 1st
of March by His Majesty the Emperor. If
omens were of any account he would have
been a bold prophet who had augured suc-
cess. A night of pouring incessant rain was
followed by a bitter cold morning, and the
deluge had inverted into a swamp the un-
finished grounds laid out, part of them not
in that prettified of styles the purely native,
but in a hideous and vulgar attempt at a
European model. All the sides of the build-
ing in which the ceremony was to be held
were open to the black March wind, and
we were standing in the uniforms, those who had
then, and in evening dress, if we had not,
at what hour do you suppose? 8.30 a.m.,
as I am a living sinner! The Mikado was
an hour later, and we were all waiting the
Exhibition in a warmer latitude when
luminous howls from the band announced
his arrival. I will not bore you with the
ceremony, for it consisted mainly of
speeches; but I could not help wondering
at the marvellous change that has come over
this strange country. Here was the Mikado,
not twenty years ago a god, to defend whom
from the sacrilegious approach, or even the
proposal to approach, of the hated foreigner,
his subjects (virtually) subjects of his, and
actually of the Temporal Emperor) would
have died by thousands—here he stood, in a
foreigner's uniform, with foreign
representatives grouped near him, address-
ing his people in terms of approval of their
foreign ideas—a competitive Exhibition.

What the first shock to the native mind
can have been, when first their god came
down from his throne, I know not, but would
say it must have been great. The Mikado
is a singularly ugly and vulgar-looking man,
even for a Japanese, and walks as if he was
"groggy on his pins." The Ministers and
Privy Councillors looked very well in their
gold-laced court uniforms; several, I noticed,
wore thin old Japanese swords. The
smaller fry of officials, in evening dress, were
something really too absurd to contemplate
—hats (chimney-pots) that could only have
been the nightmare of a very mad hatter,
costs that looked as if they had been slept
in, Christy Minstrel collars, and dirty shirts
very conspicuous about the waistband, and
boots of all kinds, from dancing pumps to
wellingtons. How it is that the Japanese,
so perfectly neat about his native dress, at
once seems to grow careless when he dons
European clothes, I do not know; but ex-
perience proves it to be the case in ninety-
nine out of every hundred. What a curious
thing they formed to the dead, happy Japanese
crowd who, later on in the day, and every
day since, have crowded into the
buildings, admiring, criticizing, wondering,
and generally enjoying themselves. I was
myself an exhibit a few days ago, without
first knowing it, and received such a
compliment that I must record it. One old
woman remarked to her husband (the old
couple hailed from somewhere in the mid-
west) "Oh! do look at this big, hand-
some foreigner; look at his black hair and
fair skin. If this blue eyes did not spoil
him, would not he be perfect?" I thanked
her in my best Japanese, which took her
horribly aback, as she had never calculated
on my understanding her. I have just
room to tell you that one of these up-country
folks entering the train, and having been
in his wooden shoes outside, as a Japanese
always does on entering a room, on the
platform. On arriving at his destination,
he looked out of the door for his boots.
Not seeing them he called out that some
one had stolen them, and could with much
difficulty be made to believe it was his own
fault that they were missing.—*Pioneer*.

DIVORCED FROM TWO HUNDRED WIVES AT ONCE.

Sidi Muley Hassan, the Sultan of Morocco,
has sent a touching example of radical
reformation to his subjects. Constrained
to shift by a financial crisis of no ordinary
severity, he has shown the true believers
submitted to his rule the way to "reform
their household bills" in a highly spirited
and completely drained the Imperial Treasury
during his successful efforts to support the
weight that he has thrown upon a domini-
on last summer, he has just cut down the
State expenses by some uncommonly sweep-
ing measures, the first of which was the
reduction of his own domestic establish-
ment to about one-half of its normal
strength. He dismissed all but 500 of his
servants, and he has ordered all distin-
guished officers of his army, whose pay,
in consideration of the high favor thus con-
ferred, he doctored to the tune of some 25
per cent. A pleasing feature of this ar-
rangement—to all, at least, except the im-
mediate recipients of the financial grace—
is the fact that His Majesty has made his
matrimonial dispositions in such sort that
all his older mistresses have got new
husbands, while he has reserved the young
ones to gladden his own heart. Instead of
saddling the civil list with provision for
these expensive concubines, he has ordered
the most that he has never had a positive
saying to the public purse, for the gift of each
Sultana has been by him decreed to com-
pensate the respective recipient for the loss
of one-fourth of his income. Muley Has-
san's popularity, it appears, is not so great
as he would like to be recognized by his
subjects on his part, that a few days ago
he rode from his palace to the chief mosque,
he was greeted with enthusiastic acclama-
tion by the whole male population of Fez,
his capital. This is quite a new experience
for the Moroccan Sultan, who has been for
some years past at open odds with his sub-
jects.—*London Daily Telegraph*.

THE WIRE-ROPE TRAMWAY SERVICE.

Concerning this seemingly admirable sys-
tem of city and suburban passenger traffic,
a correspondent of the *Adelaide Observer*, in
"Notes from California," writes:—
"Wire-rope tramways are quite a distinctive
feature of this city. To the west, where
the street is in a straight line, it is not
uncommon to see a steep hill, so steep that
in most of them it would be impossible to
work a horse-tramway at all. To overcome
this difficulty the wire-rope arrangement
was invented. The idea of working steep
inclines with cables was not new, and has
often been put in practice for instance, at
the Burns mine—but the adaptation of the
plan to street railways required a great deal
of ingenuity. These difficulties have been
most successfully surmounted by Mr. Halli-
die, the patentee. It would be too intricate
for description here, further than to indicate
its general features. A small tunnel is
constructed of iron and wood under the
middle of the tramway track, leaving a slit
open at the surface. In the tunnel, sup-
ported on wheels, runs a wire-rope in an
endless loop, running down on one track
and up on the other. The wire-rope is
be a double track. The rope passes round
a drum from the up track to the down track,
and the other end of the loop is carried into
the engine-house, where it passes round the
other drum, which is caused to revolve by
a steam-engine of considerable power. All
that is required is a means of attaching the
cars to the rope and letting it go at
pleasure whenever the car requires to be
started or stopped. This has been most
ingeniously contrived by the patentee, and
is mounted on a separate carriage called a
dummy. The contrivance is called a
grip, and is worked by the engineer of the
dummy by means of levers. All this machin-
ery, however, is entirely hidden from the
spectator. He sees nothing of the wire-rope
or the wheels or the drum; they are all
buried beneath the street. He sees nothing
of the engine which moves it all, and the
situation in a house perhaps miles away.
All he sees is an ordinary tramway car
with all its trimmings, and he sees two
other the dummy which draws it. The
centre part of the dummy is a compartment
occupied by the lever work the grip,
and seats are fitted up all round with their
backs towards the grip, so that a consid-
erable number of passengers can be seated on
the dummy facing outward, Irish jaunting-
car fashion. There being only a canopy
roof and no sides to the dummy, there is
no obstruction to the view, and these seats
are much liked by the public.

Taking our seats upon the front of the
dummy upon the California-street line, the
bell rings, the engineer applies his grip, and
we are whisked at once up a steep hill to
the first cross street. Here we pause a
moment; but unless a passenger hails we do
not stop, but rush up the next incline
(1 in 54), the steepest in the city. The
rapid upward motion produces rare but
pleasurable sensations. At every street-
crossing there is a level space of the width
of the intersecting street, and, as a general
rule, they stop at crossings only. In about
a couple of minutes you are whisked to a
height of 2000 feet above the level at which
you started. At first one is apprehensive
that if anything went wrong, and the cars

HONGKONG RATES OF POSTAGE.

(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

In the following Statements and Tables
the Rates are given in cents, and are, for
Letters, per half ounce, for Books and
Patterns, per 100 ounces.
Newspapers over four ounces in weight
are charged as double, treble, &c., as the
case may be, but such papers or packets or
papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two
Newspapers must not be folded together as
one, nor must anything whatever be inserted
except bona fide Supplements. Printed
matter may, however, be enclosed, if the
whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current
may be paid either as Newspapers or
Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers
as, though Written by Hand, do not bear
the character of an actual or personal cor-
respondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied
music, &c. The charge on them is the same
as for books, but, whatever the weight of
a packet containing any partially written
paper, it will not be charged less than 5
cents.

The sender of any Registered Article
may accompany it with a Return Receipt
on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.
The limit of weight for Books and Com-
mercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is
4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited
to 3 ounces, and must not exceed these
dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2
inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise
Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia,
Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, Brazil,
N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil,
Porto Rico, Venezuela, The Argentine
Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana,
Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all
Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese
and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief
countries not in the Union are the Aus-
tralian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.
Letters, 10 cents per 100.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 100.
Custom Papers, 2 cents per 100.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom, 10
Letters, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents.
Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia
Costa Rica, Nicaragua,
Letters, 10 cents.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents.
Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania,
Fiji, and Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Re-
gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and
Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Re-
gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and
Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascen-
sion, via London, Letters, 25; Registration,
10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† There is Registration to British W. India
Islands, 10 cents.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Rates (Non Union).
Letters, 10 cents.
Post Cards, 5 cents.
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Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post
at Book Rates between any of the Post
Offices in China or Japan, as well as to
Hong Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang,
and Malacca. They must not exceed the
following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot
broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than
5 lbs. The parcels may be wholly closed
if they bear this special endorsement:
Parcels, containing no articles of value,
may be opened by direction of the
Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:
Parcels insufficiently packed or protected,
or liable to be crushed (as: bandboxes,
&c.); Glass, Liquids; Explosive articles,
Matches, Indigo, Dyes, &c.; Fish, Meat,
Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever
is dangerous to the health, or likely to be-
come offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule for-
warded by Private Ship, not by Contract
Mail Vessel. The Post Office reserves the
right of selecting the opportunity for trans-
mission, and of delaying delivery in case
the number of parcels is such as to require
other correspondence. No responsibility
can be accepted with regard to any parcel,
unless Registered.

4. The public are cautioned not to con-
found these facilities with a Parcel Post
to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules
be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be
registered or not, can be received for
Postage if it contains gold or silver money,
jewels, precious articles, or anything that,
as a general rule, is liable to Customs
duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending
of Patterns of suitable articles, such as
quantity sent, so small as to make the
sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as
follows:—
Books and Papers—To British Office,
5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs. if with-
out intrinsic value; to the Continent,
&c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible
for the safe delivery of Registered articles,
but it is prepared to make good the
contents of such correspondence lost
while passing through the Post, to the
extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the
conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed
in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the
Postmaster General of Hong Kong im-
mediately the loss was discovered, the
envelope being invariably submitted with
such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satis-
fied that the loss occurred while the cor-
respondence was in the custody of the British
Postal administration in China, that it was
not caused by any fault on the part of the
sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck,
nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any
person not in the employment of the
Hong Kong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for more
damage to fragile articles such as portraits,
watercolor, hand-painted bound books, &c.,
which reach their destination, although in a
broken or deteriorated condition.

For Merchant Ships.

Letters, 10 cents.
Post Cards, 5 cents.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents.
Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

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Visitors' Column

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, list tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.
Government House, North of Public
Gardens

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum,—Free.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

German Club, Supreme Court, &c.,
within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c.,
near the Public Gardens;
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above
the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington
Street

Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden
Road, near Kennedy Road.
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for

Temperature Room, specially adapted for
sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.
E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and
the Great Northern Telegraph Co.,
Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

Stores, Books, &c.
— American and English Stores, Books,
and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-
EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

**REGULATED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS,
CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.**

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour,10 cts.	Hour,20 cts.
Three hours, ...50 cts.	Six hours,70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 8), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.
Single Trip.

Four Coolies,	\$1.00
Three Coolies,	0.85
Two Coolies,	0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies,	\$1.50
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Three Coolies,	1.20
Two Coolies,	1.00
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TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA HAT.)	
<i>Single Trip.</i>	
Four Coolies,	\$1.80

Three Coolies,	0.50
Two Coolies,	0.40
Return (direct or by <i>Pok-soo-tum</i> .)	
Four Coolies,	\$1.00
Three Coolies,	0.85
Two Coolies,	0.70
The Return Fare embraces a trip of up to 100 miles.	

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip	Peak.....	\$0.75 each Coolie,
(12 hours)	Gap.....	\$0.60 each Coolie.

—————

Licensed Bagmen (only)

Hour,	10 cents.
Half day,	35 cents.
Day,	50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pounds, per Day, ...	\$5.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pounds, per Load, ...	1.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pounds, per Day, ...	2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pounds, per Load, ...	1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Haka Boat of 800 pounds, per Day, ...	1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, per Load,	1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, Half Day,	1.00
Sampans.	
or Pullaway Boats, per Day,	\$1.00
One Hour	

After 8 P.M. 10 cents extra.
 Nothing in this Scale prevents private arrangements.
 PENNY COPIES.
 Scale of Hire for Street Caddies.

1st Day	10
2nd Day	20
3rd Day	15
4th Day	5
5th Day	5
6th Day	5
7th Day	5
8th Day	5
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97th Day	5
98th Day	5
99th Day	5
100th Day	5

WASHING BOOKS
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can be
seen and had at this Office. Price 25 cents.
CHINA MATR. OFFICE.

